

could only excommunicate Innocent and all his followers; both Popes lay under the ban of the other.

Against the attack which threatened both Pope and King it was necessary to secure Benevento and Monte Cassino, which lay in the rear of the one and were frontier posts for the other.

Benevento, following the tendency of the time, had revived the commune of 1015, which was to take the place both of the old Lombard princes and of the Papal suzerain. The leaders of the democrats had however been expelled in an *imeute* of 1128, stirred up by the supporters of the Papal government. Eight days after Epiphany, **1130,**

Anacletus came to Benevento; he summoned to the palace the heads of the communal party, of whom Rolpoto of San Eustasio was most prominent, while at the same time Crescentius the Papal rector lay in wait with four hundred armed men to seize them. Thus treacherously surprised they could make no resistance; Rolpoto was only released on condition that he would never seek to revive the commune again.¹ Monte Cassino did not need to be secured; its Abbot Seniorectus acknowledged Anacletus, and thus secured Roger a

friend in the land north of Naples.

But behind the frontiers of the kingdom there
uprose a formidable revolt, a great effort of Capua,
Naples, the Norman and Lombard feudatories,
and the Apulian towns to shake off the yoke

^xFalco, sub anno **1130**.